

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904.

General William H. Payne.

William H. Payne died in Washington yesterday in the seventy-fifth year of his age, closing a long and useful life.

He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia, and began the practice of the law in Warrenton. He soon achieved eminence in his profession, which he pursued with ever increasing reputation and success, until Virginia summoned her children to her defense.

When the Ordinance of Secession was adopted, he was in the city of Richmond, having come hither to urge prompt and decisive action upon the convention as the most likely means of preserving the peace, and, in any event, the only course consistent with the dignity and honor of the Commonwealth. Upon the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, he returned with utmost speed to Fauquier and joined, at the earliest possible moment, the Black Horse troop of cavalry, of which he was a member at Harper's Ferry.

In a few days this company was ordered to return to Warrenton, where it was reorganized and he was elected its captain.

Early in May, 1861, he was ordered to report with his troops at Manassas, where a small force had assembled, and on June 1st he was moved to the front at Fairfax Courthouse to reinforce that post, which had been attacked by a party of Federal cavalry, resulting in the death of John Quincy Marr, captain of the Warrenton Rifles, perhaps the earliest sacrifice that Virginia offered upon the altar of duty.

General Payne soon proved himself a capable soldier. His troop was thoroughly drilled, disciplined and equipped, and felt the influence of his impress upon it during all the trying scenes in which it was called upon to participate. He was with his command at Bull Run and First Manassas, but cavalry, as is well known, played but a secondary part in those actions.

Soon thereafter the Fourth Virginia Regiment of Cavalry was organized, with the Black Horse Troop as Company H, with Beverly Robinson as colonel; Williams C. Wickham as lieutenant-colonel, and William H. Payne as its major. He served with his regiment until May 4, 1862, when he was desperately wounded at Williamsburg. When our army retired, his condition was such that he could not be removed, and, as a consequence, he fell into the hands of the enemy.

After some months he was exchanged, and, ever eager for active service, he took charge of the post at Warrenton, and with such force of the sick, wounded and others as he could gather around him, preserved order in the town, and protected the country from the depredations of marauders.

During the coming winter he was stationed at Lynchburg, and in the campaign of 1862 reported for active service. In the movements preliminary to the battle of Gettysburg, he was wounded in a charge at the head of his men, at Hancock, in Pennsylvania, and again fell into the hands of the enemy. He was exchanged in time to share in most of the campaign of 1861. He had in the meantime been promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth Cavalry, and in recognition of his great merit as a soldier, was shortly made brigadier-general.

It is doubtful if in the army there was a man who, by nature, was more richly endowed with all the qualities that go to make a brilliant and efficient cavalry commander. An attractive presence, a winning manner, a superb horsemanship, unsurpassed courage, and an intelligence that combined alertness of perception and soundness of judgment, were for him the confidence and affection of his men and the esteem of his superiors.

The last battle in which he was engaged was that of Five Forks. Here again he was wounded, and returning to his home in Warrenton, was captured by a raiding party and carried to Washington. If space permitted an interesting story could be told of his adventure upon his arrival in that city, which was then in a paroxysm of excitement over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Returning, after some months of captivity, to his home, he pursued the profession of the law with the greatest diligence and success. He was soon in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. Here, for many years, surrounded by a devoted family and a host of friends, he lived an almost ideal life, dispensing an unbounded hospitality, but himself finding his chief delight, when the demands of the law permitted, in storing his mind with what is best in ancient and modern literature.

As an advocate before the court, he

was strong and persuasive, but it was as a jury lawyer that he was at his best, and was, indeed, almost without a peer. He never sought political preferment, but from time to time in critical periods of Virginia history General Payne appeared in political life. He was in the Legislature, one of the Democratic minority at the time the "Readjusters" were in power. His debates in the House with General Mahone's lieutenants are well remembered. He was an aggressive speaker, and while observing the rules of parliamentary war, he was very keen and cutting in his thrusts. In the State conventions of the Democratic party of Virginia he attracted attention whenever he appeared. Some of the most brilliant pieces of oratory connected with post-bellum politics in Virginia were speeches delivered by him on such occasions.

The people always stood ready to honor General Payne with their votes, but until very lately he was absorbed in a large and important law practice which prevented him from entering into public life. His popularity was shown whenever he appeared before any public body in this State. This was particularly true at Confederate reunions, or when large numbers of veterans were present.

In this hasty sketch we have done but scant justice to his many virtues. As a friend to true occasion; as an unselfish citizen, devoted to the highest interests of his State; as a great lawyer, faithful to every trust; as a soldier without fear and without reproach, who, upon many a stricken field sealed with his blood his love of the "lost cause"; and as the head of a family which enshrines him in their hearts, we record this imperfect tribute to his memory.

The Governor's Sermon.

Governor Montague not only failed to pardon John M. King, but made the petition for his pardon an occasion for a courageous and patriotic deliverance on the subject of civic righteousness. "The stealing of property either by robbery or personal breaking into houses or iron safes," says the Governor, "is insignificant as compared to an offense which involves a breach of official duty, the betrayal of public confidence and the undermining of our whole social fabric. The rule of the people is a mockery if their rights and interests are sold by those who are sworn to guard and protect them, and bribery and craft must not only receive judicial punishment but public condemnation."

We take occasion to say just here that we have had no sort of communication with Governor Montague, directly or indirectly, on this subject, and when we wrote for Sunday's paper we did not know what his decision would be. But we had a conviction that he would never pardon King, in spite of the pathetic appeal that was made to his tender mercies. The Governor is a kind hearted man, but his first duty is to his State, and we should have been surprised and shocked if he had shown clemency to a civil traitor. Suppose all members of our legislative bodies, local and State and national, should do as King did and sell their votes for a price, how long would our government last?

In this connection we have received a private letter from a distinguished citizen of Richmond, who in commending the editorial in The Times-Dispatch and condemning the petitions that have recently been sent to the Governor for the pardon of King and men like him, says: "Have our people lost all strength of character? Have we dwindled into a community of weaklings? Are we utterly unmindful of our obligation to the coming generation and our simple duty to God and man? Are we a lot of sickly sentimentalists? I am astonished that men who ought to appreciate how destructive this sort of thing must be to the upbuilding of character, to the establishment of high manhood, to the development of moral strength in this community, should lend themselves to such a mistaken philanthropy."

This letter was not written for publication, but we take the liberty of reproducing an extract from it and commend it to the consideration of citizens generally of Richmond. We do not set up as public censor. We do not undertake to lecture any man on the subject of moral and civic obligations, but we insist that mistaken sympathy with criminals of King's stripe is a suggestion to every young man in the community that to betray one's trust for money is after all not a very serious crime. But it is a serious crime. It is one of the worst crimes that a man can commit, and it is the duty of every good citizen to condemn such crimes and to refuse to condone them.

The Jamestown Celebration.

We are glad to hear that the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions has decided to recommend an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Jamestown Exposition. But the amount is not as large as it should be. This exposition is to commemorate the most important event of American history, and the government should do its part towards making the celebration commensurate with the importance and dignity of the event. Not only were "the seeds of the republic sown at Jamestown," but Virginia, as a State, contributed more than any other State in the Union towards the upbuilding of the new republic. It was one of her sons who fired the hearts of the people with his patriotic eloquence; another who wrote the Declaration of Independence; another who led the colonial forces to victory, and gained for the colonies their independence, and afterwards served as the first President of the republic and guided its infancy. She gave many other Presidents, and she gave the land out of which several large and influential States were formed. Well does she deserve the affectionate sobriquet of "The Mother of States and of Statesmen."

When there was the threat of war between the States, Virginia's position was

most pathetic. A great majority of her people were opposed to slavery and opposed to leaving the Union. There is no doubt that if the war had not come Virginia slaveholders would, one by one, have followed the example of two of her most illustrious sons and set their slaves free. Nor would Virginia have left the Union if she could in honor have pursued a different course. She was put in a position where she must side with her sister States of the South or side against them with the North, and fight against her kith and kin.

She had no choice in honor but to go with the Confederacy, which meant withdrawal from the Union; and this she did in sorrow and sympathy, rather than in anger. She took this course, notwithstanding she knew that her territory was to be the battle ground and that she must suffer more than any other State. It was as noble a sacrifice as any people ever made for honor and friendship, and no man, whether he be of Southern or Northern birth, can read the story without having his sympathies touched; without feeling a thrill of admiration for the Old Dominion.

Virginia is now back in the Union as loyal to the flag as any State. Her people have tried to forget the agonies of the war, and are doing what they can to contribute to the honor and greatness and wealth of the nation. Virginia has asked nothing of the Federal government, and it can hardly be said that she is making a request on her own behalf in asking for an appropriation to the Jamestown celebration. It is true that she is to receive a direct benefit in a material way, but the celebration is of national importance, and is by no means a local affair. Congress ought to be glad of the opportunity to show its appreciation of Virginia and to recognize Virginia's distinguished service to the nation, and proud to aid in this noble celebration. The government is rich and abundantly able to contribute the necessary money, and it should contribute all the money that is needful to make the celebration complete.

In 1861 with some of the southern youths who left college and homes in the North to volunteer in the southern army was a young man of Connecticut named Beers. Later his wife and child followed him through the lines. He enlisted in a Richmond battery, made friends, fought gallantly and was killed. His body was buried in Hollywood. The whole eloquent and pathetic story was told in the book of Major Robert Stiles, recently published under the title of "Four Years under Marse Robert." The result has been the opening of a correspondence between him and Mr. Beers's daughter, who was born in Richmond, but who now resides in Northampton, Mass.

A further result is that Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, of this city, has invited the lady to pay Richmond a visit as their guest. A cordial welcome awaits her here.

We do not credit the story of a coolness existing between the Czar and Czarina, said to have been created by reason of the latter's lack of sympathy with her husband's British policy. She has hitherto shown remarkably good sense and we cannot conceive it possible that she would deliberately estrange herself from her people, who have had some fault to find with her for family reasons.

There have been no serious difficulties between Russia and England, but if there had been we should expect to find the Czarina thoroughly loyal to and sympathetic with Russia—her husband's country, her children's country, her country, indeed.

The suggestion that the autumn manoeuvres of the army take place on the battlefield of the old First Manassas is a proposition that fits in with sentiment and common sense both. Topographical conditions there are such as to make it an ideal field for manoeuvres, and troops can be easily rendezvoused there. And that is a very important matter when one considers that it is in contemplation to assemble several thousand regulars and bring the National Guard—the volunteers—of this section to meet them. There will be manoeuvres at several different places in the country.

The history of the Crenshaw Battery, lately printed in the Southern Historical Magazine, has been reproduced in pamphlet form. It was prepared by Charles P. Young, Esq., who had valuable help from Captain Elliott in revising it.

It is always a pleasure to have with us Dr. McIver, of North Carolina. He is truly consecrated to the cause of education, and he may be called the great apostle of public schools in the South.

Dewey says he didn't shake San Domingo because he feared he would have to dine with negroes. The Admiral likes to stand in with the administration.

Governor Jeff Davis wins in Arkansas. He has a name to conjure with.

The hycle has had its day, and some automobiles are in bad odor.

GIRL LEFT HER HOME; MAY HAVE COME HERE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 29.—Route Agency, a fourteen-year-old girl, is missing from her home here and the authorities have been asked to locate her. The girl has an aunt in Richmond, and it is thought that she ran away to go there.

Nothing concerning the whereabouts of the child could be learned in Richmond last night. The matter had not been reported to the police.

SINCE THE WAR RHEUMATISM CURED IN EVERY CASE.

Muscular, Gouty, Sciatic, Indurated.

FAMOUS 100,384

A HARMLESS TREATMENT BASED ON SCIENCE AND REASON. Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Indurated Muscles, etc. The only medicine that cures Rheumatism. At drug stores, or by mail. Mailed free. Wm. J. Muller, University Place, New York.

WINTER IS GONE!

And we are glad of it. Now is the time to get the full enjoyment out of your Piano, and if not one that is just what you wish, let us make you

An Exchange Proposition

It will cost you nothing and we will promise to interest you.

Our list of Pianos embrace the best that are made in the world—

STEINWAY, KNABE, WEBER, HARDMAN, WHEELOCK, KIMBALL, STANDARD, HAINES—

and the prices are as low as the very lowest and payments made to suit you.

Pianola Playing

is made easy with the latest development of pneumatics. You can give any desired EXPRESSION, any TEMPO—and the touch can be reduced to the lowest pianissimo—lovely to hear. Call in and give us an opportunity of making all of this clear to you.

WALTER D. MOSES AND COMPANY, 103 East Broad Street.

FORCE THEM TO TESTIFY

Edwin Hawley and Frank Ray Will Tell of Sully's Affairs.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 29.—David H. Miller, one of the two receivers for the suspended cotton firm of Daniel J. Sully and Company, said to-day the receivers had applied to the United States Courts for an order for the examination of Edwin Hawley and Frank Ray, the alleged partners of Sully, in the big cotton deal which resulted in the suspension of his firm.

The application was made under that section of the United States bankruptcy laws which permits a creditor or receiver to examine any person from whom he has obtained credit, and the object of the examination will be to find out more about Sully's assets.

United States Commissioner Alexander will appoint a special examiner in an order for the appearance of Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray on Friday.

Receiver Taft announced to-day that Edwin Root, former Secretary of War, has been retained as associate counsel for the receivers to conduct the examination of Messrs. Hawley and Ray on Friday, and to be counsel in any subsequent proceedings that may be instituted against them.

Mr. Taft stated that the proceedings against Hawley and Ray were not in the nature of a suit. They will only be called as witnesses, he said, to determine the amount of Sully's assets. He added that as receivers, he and Mr. Miller could not bring a suit against Hawley and Ray. The receivers in bankruptcy would have to do that. Mr. Taft did not explain the meaning of his statement about Mr. Root's connection with "any subsequent proceedings against them."

SUMMONED ON THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., March 29.—The grand jury of Wake County Superior Court summoned before them this afternoon Governor Aycock, Attorney-General Gilmer, Colonel J. W. Hindsale, E. D. Chambers and Smith E. C. Duncan for examination in connection with the investigation of the conspiracy against Y. E. McGee and K. S. Finch in the Atlantic and North Carolina receivership matter.

A bill, "true" or "not true," is expected to-morrow morning.

DON'T FOOL WITH A COED.

We must repeat our warning against pneumonia, the most dangerous disease that prevails in this city, and which is extraordinarily prevalent at this time. Be on the guard at all times against taking cold. Look out for it if you take a cold, and send for a doctor whenever he has a cold, and consequently he got well in a very short time—"The Sun" is right, and their warning should be heeded. For colds there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It cures a cold in a day, and it always cures and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

TO REVEAL HER WEALTH

Congressman Slomp to Offer Bill Advancing Southwest's Interests.

SPOKE WARMLY FOR PARKER

Former Virginian Says He Is a Clean, Safe Man, Eminently Fitted for Presidency.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The richness of the resources of Southwest Virginia will be brought to the attention of Congress in a few days by means of a bill which Representative Slomp, of the Ninth Virginia District, will introduce, providing for the improvement of the Big Sandy River, in Dickenson county.

The bill will provide for the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of removing the immense boulders from the river where it passes through the mountain, at a point known as the brakes of the Big Sandy. The river is really not the Sandy at that point, but the Pound and the Russell Fork, which unite there and form the Big Sandy.

The Chesapeake and Ohio is building a road to a point within four miles of the brakes, but the timber and minerals which it is proposed to reach by the river are still inaccessible to transportation companies, unless the river is improved sufficiently to admit of rafts being run, bearing the lumber and coal to a point where they can be given railway transportation.

STORES OF WEALTH.

Mr. Slomp said to-day that there is three hundred million feet of the finest lumber in the world in the forests round about the brakes, and that there is also a vein of coal five and a half feet thick, underlying the wooded tract. If the river is made navigable for the raft or flat bottomed boats, all the wealth of the country will soon be pouring out to the world, and the owners of the land which is valueless now will be wealthy.

Judge C. F. Moore, of New York, a warm and close friend of Judge Alton B. Parker, said to-day that he did not believe there was any doubt that Judge Parker would receive the Democratic nomination to the presidency.

"There has been a great deal said to the effect that nobody knows what Judge Parker stands for," he said, "and possibly there is some truth in this, for the Democrats of the country generally cannot be familiar with his attitude on public questions. He has been a judge for years, and has not had the opportunity to get before the country in the discussion of national questions. Since his friends have been talking of nominating him to the presidency he has steadfastly refused to talk, for the reason, and the very good reason, that he is a tariff reformer to a conservative extent; he is a great big man and a clean man, one well fitted for the office of President of the United States. I am a Tammany man, and I say that I believe that Tammany will eventually be for Parker for the nomination. I believe he will be nominated, and I believe he will be elected. I am morally certain he could carry New York."

Judge Moore, who is a Virginian, is here for the purpose of inducing Senator Daniel to make the address before the Virginia Society at the annual dinner at the Waldorf on the 13th of May—James town-day. The Senator is not certain that he will be able to accept the invitation.

Harris-Gallion.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHASE CITY, Va., March 29.—A very pretty marriage was solemnized at the Presbyterian Church this morning, when Miss Ada Gallion became the bride of Mr. Burrie Harris. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and jonquils. The ushers were Messrs. Cephus Gallion, Bacon, and Arthur Smith, and Milton Walker. Mr. Robert White, of Manchester, was best man.

The maid of honor, Miss Isabella White, of Manchester, wore a lovely gown of accordion pleated white net and lace, built on white tulle, white lace, and pink and white. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of gray, with trimmings of blue and white silk, and carried white carnations. She was a beautiful bride, and made a lovely bride.

The presents were numerous and elegant, and the bride and groom were given at the home of the bride Saturday evening. After an extended trip Mr. and Mrs. Harris will be at home to their friends at Manchester.

Schooner in Distress.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) HEADPORT, N. C., March 29.—The schooner William Churchill, Captain Byrnes, lumber laden from Georgetown to New York, encountered a heavy gale, shifted her cargo, lost part of her deck load, lost big staves, main chains, and the vessel is leaking badly, and will have to tow to destination. They have wired for assistance. The crew is all safe.

Will Not Move Shops.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—Colonel Walter H. Taylor, a director of the Norfolk and Western, has decided to leave Norfolk and move his shops from Roanoke to South Norfolk, but will not discuss the acquisition of 200 acres of land there by the railway.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. William Boardman Eastin.

Passed away March 17th instant, in the forty-eighth year of her age, Elizabeth Woodbridge, devoted wife of William Boardman Eastin, of Berkeley, Cal. The interment was at Mountain View Cemetery, New York. Mrs. Eastin leaves her husband, a daughter and a son. She was the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Wiggin, of Roxbury Heights, Boston, Mass. Mr. Wiggin, previous to the war between the States, settled with his family in Mobile, Ala., and upon the breaking out of hostilities Mr. Wiggin joined a Mobile military company, in which he served throughout the war. His exposure the southern prison in no degree impaired his attention for his northern kindred, and they in like manner maintained their devotion for him.

Mr. W. B. Eastin, who was born and

reared in Fluvanna county, was an honored member of the Second Company Richmond, Va., Howitzer, which he joined in 1861. For the last six months of the war he was a prisoner at Point Lookout, having been captured at the battle of Cedar Creek, in the Valley of Virginia. (Boston, Mass., and Mobile papers please copy.)

Mr. Berkeley Buried Here.

The remains of Mr. L. C. Berkeley, the well known Danville lawyer, who died suddenly on Monday, arrived here yesterday afternoon and were interred in Hollywood. The body was brought to Richmond in a special car, accompanied by members of the family and a number of friends, including Judge Alken and Mr. James P. Harrison, the law partner of the deceased. Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, of whose church Mr. Berkeley was a member, was with the party, and was joined at the depot here by Rev. William Mead Clarke, of St. James Church. A number of friends of Mr. Berkeley met the body here, including Governor Montague, and attended the interment.

Henry M. Evans.

Mr. Henry M. Evans died yesterday at the residence of Mr. Daniel Carroll, No. 142 West Clay Street. He was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a member of the French Battery of Artillery, and served throughout the war. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Mrs. Eliza James.

The death of Mrs. Eliza James occurred Saturday last. Indian Territory. She was the widow of Henry James, who was well known in business circles here many years ago. She was a daughter of Mary Minor Quarles and Dr. John Willis, of Fluvanna county, and an adopted daughter of the late Fleming James, of this city. She was reared and educated in Richmond. She leaves three sons—John G. of Indian Territory; General Fleming and Ashby James, of Texas.

Armistead Taylor.

Mr. Armistead Taylor died suddenly Sunday in Philadelphia.

Funeral of Mrs. Bargamin.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary J. Bargamin will take place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon from the Second Baptist Church. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers:

Honorary—Dr. William H. Scott, Dr. J. G. Trevillian, Allen M. Lyon and W. B. Freeman.

Active—H. Theodore Ellyson, Charles M. Branch, Oscar H. Berry, William J. Whitworth, Charles E. Potts, Rolf E. Glover, William P. Knowles and John F. Tanner.

Mrs. A. G. Rodgers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PETERSBURG, Va., March 29.—Sarah Ann Rodgers, aged seventy years, widow of the late A. G. Rodgers, died yesterday at her home in High Street. Deceased was a member of Second Presbyterian Church, and the funeral will be held from that church at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral is survived by

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903.

OF THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, MADE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VICTORIA.

NAME OF THE COMPANY—TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. Location of home or principal office of said company—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Character of the business transacted by the company—LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Organized and incorporated—JANUARY 17, 1860.

Name of the General Agents in Virginia—A. BEIRNE BLAIR and T. GARNETT TABB, Residence—RICHMOND, VA.

Amount of capital stock.	Amount.	Life.	Accident.
Number of policies and the amount of insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year.	4,800,535.53	46,925	\$121,161.51
Number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby.	830,929.27	7,350	17,077.95
Total.	\$1,310,975.81	57,234	\$140,239.46
Number of policies and the amount of insurance which have ceased to be in force during the year.	763,740.97	8,290	7,477.91
Whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liabilities or risks thereon at end of year.	\$1,547,276.84	58,955	\$182,701.42

Amount of premiums received.	Accident.	Life.
Amount of annuities received.	\$5,480.31	\$4,925.40
Amount of interest received.	228,075.22	1,357,963.32
Amount of rents received.	31,115.16	74,015.23
Amount of all other receipts, viz: Sale or maturity of bonds, etc.	725.42	1,151.04
Total.	\$5,440,251.17	\$8,221,953.83

Amount of losses paid.	Accident.	Life.
Amount of matured endowments paid.	\$1,635.45	\$1,735.54
Amount paid annuities.	877.81	877.81
Amount paid for surrender values.	20,987.02	20,987.02
Amount of dividends paid to stockholders.	224,239.72	18,589.00
Amount paid for expenses.	2,610.42	970.41
Total.	\$1,635,672.00	\$3,220,457.51

Assets.	(Life and Accident.)
Bonds, market value.	\$20,272.73
Stocks, market value.	4,082.00
Real estate, unencumbered, market value.	790,125.54
Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate.	8,072,000.00
Loans on hand, (bank, building and company).	1,667,320.00
Loans on hand, (other than above).	2,423,825.00
Loans secured by pledge of stocks and bonds.	600,737.20
Unsettled and deferred life premiums.	722,003.00
Carried out at market value—Total.	\$40,000,257.27

LIABILITIES.	(Life and Accident.)
Amount of losses unpaid (Unadjusted, \$170,207.51; Reinstated, \$101,000.)	\$290,207.51
Amount of matured endowments payable.	2,450.00
Reserve for claims against employers.	1,111,850.00
Amount of liability on policies in force December 31, 1903.	2,224,239.72
Reinsurance reserve for accident policies—31st December, 1903.	30,780,315.00
Amount of dividends paid to stockholders.	400,000.00
Additional reserve, liability department.	\$3,700.00
Life premium paid in advance.	90,000.00
Interest, taxes, etc. due or accrued.	00.00
Total.	\$31,860,041.17

BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1903.

Number and amount of policies in force December 31,
